Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report





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Provisional Information on Selected Notifiable Diseases in the United States and on Deaths in Selected Cities for Week Ended January 16, 1954

A preliminary report has been received on 4 cases of botulism with 2 deaths in San Diego County, California. The suspected vehicle of infection is home processed food. Laboratory tests have not as yet been completed.

Information has been received from Dr. E. A. Rogers, Nebraska Department of Health, that the diagnoses of 11 of the 12 cases reported as smallpox during 1953 have been changed to chickenpox. This change was based on the fact that the latter disease was prevalent in the area concerned, that definite exposure to chickenpox was established in some instances, and that a history of vaccination with an immune reaction was obtained in others. The remaining case is considered to have been smallpox, because laboratory reports and epidemiologic investigation support such a diagnosis.

Thus, the provisional total of smallpox cases for the country as a whole in 1953 is 5 instead of 16, as shown in this report for the week ended January 2, pending final reports which will be available about July 1. The 5 cases were reported by 5 different States.

During the past 2 weeks, an increase in the incidence of poliomyelitis has been reported in the Territories and Puerto Rico. In Alaska, 15 cases were reported for the current week. Most of these (13) were on one of the Pribilof Islands, where an outbreak has occurred among a population of 360. Of the reported cases, 3 were bulbar with 1 death, and 10 were nonparalytic. In Hawaii, 11 and 5 cases, respectively, for the past 2 weeks, have been reported as compared with 2 and 3 cases per week, previously. Puerto Rico reported 7 cases for the current week. Since the first week of November 1953, only 1 case has been reported. This case was for week ended December 12.

For the current week, a total of 7,370 cases of measles was reported in the United States as compared with 6,343 for the corresponding week of last year. Two States reporting large numbers show significant increases over the numbers reported for the same week last year. Michigan reported 815 cases for the current week as compared with 599 last year, and New York State reported 819 as compared with 146. Most of the cases in New York State have been in New York City, where 540 cases were reported for the current week as compared with 39 for the corresponding week of last year. The incidence in the city has increased almost 8 fold since the last week in November, when 70 cases were reported.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORTS

Typhoid fever

Dr. B. M. Drake, Kentucky Department of Health, reports that an outbreak of typhoid fever is under investigation in the southwestern part of the State. Seven cases, all confirmed by positive blood cultures, are reported to have occurred.

Typhoid carriers

The Washington State Department of Health reports that on January 1, 1954, 47 chronic typhoid carriers were on their register. During 1953, there were 8 newly discovered carriers.

Five were removed-some by reason of death or by moving out of the State, and in one instance, recovery following cholecystectomy. Six chronic and 3 convalescent carriers of other types of Salmonella organisms were also on the register at the end of 1953.

Psittacosis in parakeets

Dr. W. R. Giedt, Washington State Department of Health, reports that a parakeet purchased from a store in Seattle the latter part of November died shortly afterwards. Two other birds from the store were examined, and found positive for psittacosis virus. The birds were from a whôlesale company in California who shipped approximately 600 birds into Washington during November. An embargo on this company against further shipments was made effective December 1, and jurisdictions which had received birds from this source were notified of the possibilities. Since then, 2 birds, 1 each in different localities of the State, have been found positive for psittacosis. No human cases have been diagnosed as a result of contact with these birds. However, the girl who cares for birds in the Seattle store was sick with "virus pneumonia." No blood tests have been done on this patient. Complement fixation tests on some of the contacts

Infectious hepatitis

Additional information has been received from California on the outbreak of infectious hepatitis reported last week. Sporadic cases have been occurring since July 1953 in a housing area consisting of 3,596 family units. Since the known cases (30) were localized in one section of the area, it was thought that a common source might be accountable for the spread of the disease rather than a person-to-person contact. An investigation of the household plumbing of the involved section revealed that there were many sources present for cross connections between the water supply and conventional wringer type clothes washers. It was the common practice to connect the water supply from the kitchen sink through a rubber hose, the distal end of which was allowed to remain below the surface of the soiled water in the washer. Back siphonage occurred when vacuums were produced in the pipes during increased demands for water, especially from the families on the lower floors. Recommendations were made to eliminate these cross connections wherever they existed. Meanwhile, as a temporary measure, air vents were drilled in the tops of the spouts of the faucets at each second story unit to prevent the siphonage action.

Information has come to the attention of the Pennsylvania Department of Health that cases of infectious hepatitis have been occurring, apparently for several years, in a small area of 1 county. Until about a month ago, this was the only site in the county where the disease was found. During December, and the first week in January 1954, 3 cases were reported in 3 other areas. Sixteen cases were reported in the original area for the first week of January. Gamma globulin has been issued to all household contacts. Most of these cases were in children in the first 3 grades of school, particularly, the third. At least 4 cases were in children who traveled on the same school bus. It is possible that the disease was spread by personal contact.

Gastro-enteritis

Dr. J. D. Purvis, Pennsylvania Department of Health, reports 4 cases of gastro-enteritis following an evening meal. A father and his 3 small daughters had dinner at home, but the food had been purchased at a local restaurant. The mother, who was not ill, did not eat any of this food because she had eaten earlier in another restaurant where she works. The meal consisted of hamburgers (already prepared), spinach, and milk. About 15 minutes after the meal was served, the victims became ill with headache, dizziness, rapid heart beat, extreme pain in epigastric region, and weakness in limbs. Food samples were obtained and sent to the State Department of Health laboratory for bacteriological tests. Instructions were left for the collection of stool specimens, but no mention of this was given in the laboratory report. Examination of meat patties revealed Streptococcus faecalis, coliform organisms, and many colonies of a paracolon organism. The meat in bulk showed the same organisms, except there were no streptococci. No growth was found on the milk.

Dr. S. H. Osborne, Connecticut Department of Health, reports an outbreak of gastro-enteritis among employees of a plant who attended a dinner party at a club hall. The meal consisted of canned fruit cup, celery, olives, carrot sticks, roast turkey, dressing, gravy, mashed potatoes, canned peas, lettuce with oil and vinegar, rolls, butter, canned cranberry sauce, ice cream, and coffee. Of 150 employees who attended, it was estimated that about 100 became ill. Twenty-eight of those who were ill were interviewed about 5 days later. At this time, they gave incubation periods of from 16 to 47 hours. The symptoms were diarrhea, abdominal pain, chills, fever, severe muscular pain, and headache, with relatively little nausea and vomiting. The only foods eaten by all those interviewed were the canned fruit cup and the roast turkey. Eight turkeys were stuffed and roasted on the day before the dinner. They were dismembered that evening and left overnight in pans in the caterer's garage. The next morning the meat was sliced and refrigerated until 4:00 Continued on page 8

Table 1. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES (Numbers after diseases are category numbers of the Sixth Revision of the International Lists, 1948)

DISEASE		d week			(CUMULATIVE	NUMBER			
			Median 1949- 53	First 2 weeks			Since s	Approxi-		
	Ended Jan. 16, 1954	Ended Jan. 17, 1953		1954	1953	Medien 1949-53	1953-54	1952-53	Median 1948-49 to 1952-53	seasonal low point
Anthrax062		1	1	7-0	1	1	(1)	(1)	(2)	(1)
Botulism049.1	24		{	5	-		(1)	(1)	\\\^1\}	715
Brucellosis (undulant fever)044	17	33		41	49		}15	1 /1/	715	}15
Diphtheria055	38	42	97	102	101	218	1.467	1,772	3,244	July
Encephalitis, infectious082 Repatitis, infectious,	15	9	9	22	23	22	(¹)	(¹)	(1)	(¹)
and serum092,N998.5 pt.	859	775		1,762	1,345		\(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ \\ 1 \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \	(1)	(1)	(1)
Malaria110-117	10	8		14	29		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Measles085	7,370	6,343	7,190	14,614	11,569	12,557	50,706	43,003	43,003	Sept.
Meningococcal infections057	124	138	106	237	270	202	1,559	1,545	1,281	Sept.
Poliomyelitis080	175	202	141	365	453	2 85	34,819	56,748	32,442	Apr.
Psittacosis096.2	-	-		-	2		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Rabies in man094	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)
Rocky Mountain spotted fever104A Scarlet fever and streptococcal	-	1	1	-	1	1	\ ¹ \	(1)	(1)	(1)
sore throat050,051	3,570	4,088	2,467	6,822	7,836	4,391	41.456	44.424	21,845	Aug.
Smellpox084		_		-,	.,	2,002	(1)	(1)		(1)
Frichiniasis128	4	6		5	6		(1)	(1)	(2)	1
Tularemia059	17	11	24	31	28	35	(1)	(1)	11	1
Typhoid fever040	18	25	27	39	56	56	2,053	2,068	2,200	Apr.
Typhus fever, endemic101		6		3	12		193	168	2,200	Apr.
Whooping cough056	921	672	1,282	1,800	1,353	2,613	11,557	9,210		Oct.
Rabies in animals	122	146		286	269		(¹)	(1)	(1)	(1)

¹ Not computed.

SOURCE AND NATURE OF MORBIDITY DATA

These provisional data are based on reports to the Public Health Service from health departments of each State and Territory and of one possession. They give the total number of cases of certain communicable diseases reported during the week usually ended the preceding Saturday. Cases of anthrax, botulism, psittacosis, rabies in man, and smallpox are not shown

in table 2, but a footnote to table 1 shows the States making the reports. In addition, when diseases of rare occurrence (cholera, dengue, plague, relapsing fever—louse borne, typhus fever—epidemic, and yellow fever) are reported, they will be noted at the end of table 1.

Reported in California.

Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, ALASKA, HAWAII, AND PUERTO RICO, FOR WEEKS ENDED JANUARY 17, 1953, AND JANUARY 16, 1954

(By place of occurrence. Numbers under diseases are category numbers of the Sixth Revision of the International Lists, 1948)

	BRUCELLOSIS (UNDULANT FEVER)		DIPHTHERIA		ENCEPHA: INFEC		HEPAT INFECT	tous,	MALARIA (110-117)				
AREA	(04-		(05	5)	(08	2)	(092, N99		Civilian1		Mili	tary	
	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	
CONT. UNITED STATES	17	33	38	42	15	9	859	775	4	2	6		
NEW ENGLAND		2	2	- 17	-	-	39	86	-	-	re na	1	
Maine	-	-	-	■ . <u>-</u>	-	_	13	47	-	-1	-	-	
New Hampshire	-	-	-		-	-	_		-	-	- th	198	
Massachusetts		2	2	_	_	_	8 13	27	_	-	-	-	
Rhode Island	-		_	_	-	_	4	-	-	_	-		
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	-	-	E -	-	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	-	4	1	2		2	206	93	-	-	-		
New York	_	2	_	-		2	169	74		_	_	5 -	
New Jersey	-	1	-	-	-	-	7	- 12		-	-		
Pennsylvania	-	1	1	2	-	-	30	19	-	-	-	-	
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	4	4	2	5	3	1	157	84	J	-			
Ohio	1		2	2	-	_	34	42			_		
Indiana	ī	- 1 -	_	-	-	-	23	18	-	-			
Illinois	-	3	-	2	- 1	1	31	7	-	-			
Michigan	2	1	-	5	3	= 2 =	57	11	-		-		
Wisconsin		-	-	1	-	-	12	6	1 1 -	-	-		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	8	4	4	-	1	- 3	140	94	1	-			
Minnesota	4	1	1	-	-	-	44	-	-	_	-		
Iowa	4	1	2	-	-	-	72	32	1	-	-		
MissouriNorth Dakota	-	2	- 1	-	_	-	9 13	19 6	-	-			
South Dakota			_ []		1		13	-			71 -	Size '	
Nebraska			1	_	_		_	22	2 P	1 2			
Kansas		-	Ξ.		-	3	2	15	_	_	1		
SOUTH ATLANTIC	1.4.1	8	12	14	1	_	121	191	-		6		
Delaware		_	_	_	_		3		-		_		
Maryland	-			_		-	9	7			-		
District of Columbia		_	-	-		_	1	_	_	-	-		
Virginia	-	5	2	2	-	-	37	45		-	-	95	
West Virginia	-		-	1	- Total	-	27	87	-	-	-	9 9 17	
North Carolina	-	2	2 2	6	1	-	32	34	5 - T	-	4	435	
Georgia	-	1	3	1	1		4	1 13	4		2		
Florida	1 1	-	3	î	-	_	8	4		_	-		
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	1	2	7	9	2	1	40	70	12 20 -	_	4		
Kentucky				1	12		10	24					
Tennessee	ī	1	1	2	2	1	14	5	5		-	-77	
Alabama-	_	- î	3	5	-		6	34			- 1-	STY	
Mississippi	-	_	3	1	/A/41	100	10	7	-	-	_		
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	_	. 1	8	9	6	1	36	37	1	2			
Arkansas			.2		1		3	18					
Louisiana			1	2	7.2				- 21	ī			
Oklahoma	-	-		1	-	_	11	3	_				
Texas	-	1	5	6	5	,1	22	16	1	1	-		
MOUNTAIN	3	2	-	3		-	34	73	_	-	-		
Montana-				-	_	-	_	3	_	_			
Idaho	2		T24 T -	_	_		14	1	_	_	-		
Wyoming	_	-	T	-		-	1	1	- 1	-	-		
Colorado	-	2	-	1	1 -	- L	-	6	-	-		445	
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	- K] (-	-	3	1		-	-		
Arizona	1	_	1	2	-	1 -	15	60	-	-	-	9	
Nevada	-			-	_		-	-	111-011-0		_		
PACIFIC	1	6	2		2	1	86	47	2				
		1.							2	4 1	-		
Washington	1	5.7					19	3	. 28		-		
California-	-	6	2	en 15 -	2	ī	25 42	23 21	2				
Alaska			9-1			100	1 1 29114.0	11 11 11 11		-	2 - 3		
Hawaii-			_	-	_	-	1	32	-		-		
Puerto Rico			3	2	_	_	_	32	-	-	-		

¹Includes cases not specified as civilian or military.

Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, ALASKA, HAWAII, AND PUERTO RICO, FOR WEEKS ENDED JANUARY 17, 1953, AND JANUARY 16, 1954—Continued

(By place of occurrence. Numbers under diseases are category numbers of the Sixth Revision of the International Lists, 1948)

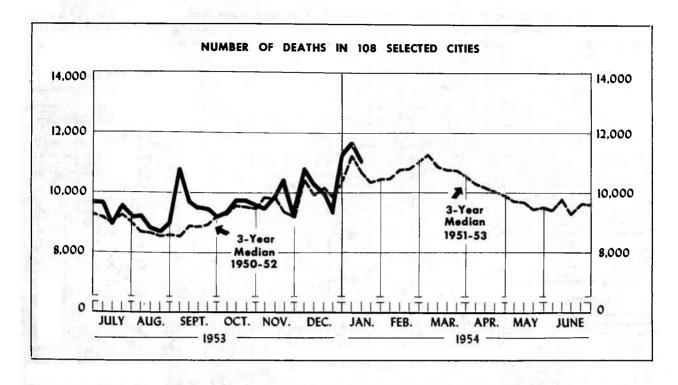
	MEASLES (085)		MENINGO- COCCAL INFECTIONS (057)		POLICMYELITIS (080)							ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER		
AREA					Total ²		Paralytic (080.0,080.1)		Nonparalytic (080.2)		(104A)			
	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953		
CONT. UNITED STATES	7,370	6,343	124	138	175	202	59		46					
NEW ENGLAND	142	98	5	7	7	4	3		-		-	ē II		
aine	78	13	_	1	2	1	2				_			
ew Hampshire	4	16	-	1	-	-	-		-		-			
asachusetts	10	5	- 1	3	1 3	2	1		-		-			
hode Island	31 2	41	l i	-	-	-			nii -					
onnecticut	17	23	3	2	1	1	-		-					
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	1,296	426	22	20	25	27	6		-		-			
ew York	819	146	9	8	13	26	5		_		-			
ew Jersey	39	87	4	4	2	1	1		-		-			
ennsylvania	438	193	9	8	10	-			-		-			
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	2,100	2,564	22	26	22	18	6		6		-			
hio	444	435	6	7	9	3	4		3					
Ilinois	425 315	168	3 5	3 10	3 2	7			1					
ichigan	815	599	3	4	8	é	2		2		445			
isconsin	101	1,357	5	2	_	-	" III -		_		-			
WEST MORTH CENTRAL	329	725	7	8	8	26	3		- 1		-			
innesota	3	199	2	3	1	5	-		20 -		_			
OVE	201	86	2	1	-1	14	-		-		j -			
issouri	20	166	1	2	2	2	-		1		-			
orth Dakota	71 15	90	-	1	1	1	-		-		1 -			
ebraska	1	56	_	_	î	2	1		-		_			
Ansas	18	108	2	1	3	2	2		-		-			
SOUTH ATLANTIC	709	261	21	27	26	19	9		. 8		- 1			
elaware	1	3	2	-					111		_	30+0		
aryland	124	27	1	1	1	-	1		-		-	1 140		
istrict of Columbia	12	3		1					-		-			
irginiaest Virginia	90 169	46 79	2	8	1 2	1	1 2		_					
orth Carolina	32	51	4	10	8	11	2		2		-			
outh Carolina	84	16	1	3	1	1	-		-		-			
eorgia	78	26	1	1	1	1			-		-			
lorida	119	10	9	2	12	4	3		6					
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	355	180	10	15	10	4	3				-			
entucky	188	27 80	5 2	6 4	3	3	î							
labama	94	39	1	4	3	1	-					100		
ississippi	30	34	2	1	4	-	2		-		-	AII		
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	671	845	15	12	17	12	5		5		-			
rkansas	13	255	5	_	_	_	_		_					
ouisians	42	3	1	4	4	. 5	2		2		-	4		
klahoma	10	4	-	1	2	1			1		-	- N		
OXA9	606	583	9	7	11	6	3		2		-	1340		
MOUNTAIN	66 5	330	4	4	9	17	3		1					
ontana	104	64	- ;	1	1	1	1		-	7	-			
dahoyoning	142 32	20	1		2	1	2					- 154		
olorado	37	95	2	1	í	2			1		-			
ev Mexico	56	27	-	-	1	3	-		Y == >		-	10,000		
rizona	93	51	1	2	7	- :	1 7 1 -				-	-40		
tab	199 2	67			- 4	5 4			10					
PACIFIC	1,103	914	18	19	51	75	21		25			85,860		
ashington							Z.I							
regon	351 67	166 186	1 2	2	3	9	2		-			- 120		
alifornia	685	562	15.	16	45	66	19		25			10.95		
laska	30	2			15	6	3		12					
awaii	2	2		1	- 5	.18	1		4		1.5			
Puerto Rico	12	22	1	-	7		7		-			1		

²Includes cases not specified by type, category number (080.3).

Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, ALASKA, HAWAII, AND PUERTO RICO, FOR WEEKS ENDED JANUARY 17, 1953, AND JANUARY 16, 1954—Continued

(By place of occurrence. Numbers under diseases are category numbers of the Sixth Revision of the International Lists, 1948)

AREA	SCARLET AND STREP SCRE T (050,	TOCOCCAL HROAT	TRICHI- NIASIS (128)	TULAR		TYPE FEV. (04	ER	TYPHUS FEVER, ENDEMIC (101)	WHOOF COT	GH	RABIE	
	1954	1953	1954	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1954	1953	3 2 - 1	1953
CONT. UNITED STATES	3,570	4,088	4	17	n	18	25		921	672	122	146
NEW ENGLAND	216	339	4	_777 -	_	1	1	-	144	48		-
Maine	43	58	-	- II-	-	-	-	-	3	4		
New HampshireVermont	5	1 11		-	_	_	ī	-	3 33	1 2	-	94 .
Massachusetts	107	134	3		_		-	1 1	44	31	1 [
Rhode Island	19	18	1	-	-	1	-	-	19	- 2	-	
Connecticut	39	117	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	10	-	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	377	651	-	-	-	2	1	-	235	247	3	13
New York	177	406	1	-	-	1	-		141	139	2	12
New Jersey	51	109	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	46	-	
Pennsylvania	149	136		-	_	<u> 1</u>	1		58	62	1	30
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	671	699		1	2	1	2	-1	226	105	24	10
Ohio	176	137	-	-	1	-	1	-	40	21		- 6
IndianaIllinois	70 154	100 179	-	1				-1	32	14		2
Michigan	152	200			. 3.	ī	1	196	122	45		1 2
Wisconsin	119	83	-	-	1		-	- 1	32	21		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	193	188	-	1	1	-	4	-	21	16	7	12
Minnesota	47	49	_	-	-	_	1	_	3	3	2	3
Iowa	59	22	-	-	-	-	2		9	9	-	
Missouri	28	42	-	1	-	-	1		3	-		4
North Dakota	11	17		_	-		_	3	ī	1		
Nebraska	8	6			-	_				2	-	-
Kansas	34	50	-	-	1	-	-	1	5	1	-	
SOUTH ATLANTIC	269	314	-	9	4	4	4	-	45	68	33	33
Delaware	3	9	-	-	-	-		- 1	_	_	-	
Maryland	23	35	-	1	1	-	-	-	12	5	1	
District of Columbia	9	7	-	-	-		-	-	2	-	-	
Virginia	73 55	131 29		6	1	2			3 15	8 49		11
North Carolina	42	67	_	1	3	ľ	1		4	• 5		1
South Carolina	2	4	- 1	1 - 1	-	-		- I	2	5		4
Georgia	44	16	-	1	-	-	- 1	-	5	1	3	9
Florida	18	16		100	-	1	2		2	-	-	
RAST SOUTH CENTRAL	118	197	L N .	3	2	- 3	2	7 E 1 - 10	13	15	23	27
Kentucky	55	33	-		2	3		-	9	4	1	5
Alabama	38	138	-	3		-	1	-	3	8	1	14
Mississippi	17	18	20		100		1	211	1	3		5
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	981	900		3		3	6		110			
Arkansas			1							61		51
Louisiana	32 14	42 13	_	1	_	_	2		12 2	10		12
Oklahoma-	24	20	-	1 -	W	_	_		4	1		1
Teras	911	825	- Jan	1	-	3	4	- 1	92	46		36
MOUNTAIN	365	383	-	-	2	2	4		20	21	2	-
Montana	15	30	-		_	-	-	_		1	2	
Idaho	16	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	3		
Wyoning	9	63	-	- 3 c	2	-	1	-	-	-		-
Colorado	9 55	18				1	1 2	-	5 3	-	-	-
Arizona	247	102	-	-		-	-		10	16	2	
Dtah	14	106	2 -	<u> </u>	-	-			2	-	-	
Novada	_	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC	380	417	- 22	-	-	2	_ 1	-	107	91	1	VIUS-
Washington	71	107		-	J = -	-	-		23	2		-
Oregon	86	87	-	-		2	-154	-	38	10	-	-
	223	225	-		-	-	-	-	46	79	1	-
Alaska		ì		-	-	-	3,000	C = // -	-	- :	-	- 9
Puerto Rico		÷.		1.5		2	-	-	37	6	-	-



The chart shows the number of deaths reported for 108 major cities of the United States by week for the current year, and, for comparison, the median of the number of deaths reported for the corresponding weeks of the 3 previous calendar years. (The median is the central one of the three values arranged in order of magnitude.) If a report is not received from a city in time to be included in the total for the current week, an estimate is made to maintain comparability for graphic presentation.

The figures reported represent the number of death certificates received in the vital statistics offices during the week indicated, for deaths occurring in that city. Figures compiled in this way, by week of receipt, usually approximate closely the number of deaths occurring during the week. However, differences are to be expected because of variations in the interval between

death and receipt of the certificate.

While week-to-week changes in the total number of deaths reported for all major cities generally represent a change in mortality conditions, this may not be true for variations in weekly figures for each city. For example, in a city where 50 deaths are the weekly average, the number of deaths occurring in a week may be expected to vary by chance alone from 36 to 64 (d \pm 27d, where d represents the average number of deaths per week).

The number of deaths in cities of the same size may also differ because of variations in the age, race, and sex composition of their populations, and because some cities are hospital centers serving the surrounding areas. Changes from year to year in the number of deaths may be due in part to population increases or decreases.

Table 3. DEATHS IN SELECTED CITIES BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION
(By place of occurrence, and week of filing certificate. Exclusive of fetal deaths)

	2d week ended	lst week ended	2d week	Percent change, median	CUMULATIVE NUMBER FOR FIRST 2 WEEKS				
AREA	Jan. 16, 1954	Jan. 9, 1954	median 1951-53	to current week	1954	1953	Percent change		
TOTAL: 106 REPORTING CITIES	10,953	11,583	10,520	44.1	22,536	23,178	-2.8		
New England(14 cities)	767	793	721	+6.4	1,560	1,460	+6.8		
Middle Atlantic(17 cities)	3,264	3,365	3,148	+3.7	6,629	6,572	+0.9		
East North Central(18 cities)	2,343	2,543	2,334	+0.4	4,886	4,975	-1.8		
West North Central(8 cities)	732	827	776	-5.7	1,559	1,719	-9.3		
South Atlantic(9 cities)	810	835	788	+2.8	1,645	1,818	-9.5		
East South Central(6 cities)	563	604	547	+2.9	1,167	1,137	+2.6		
West South Central(12 cities)	847	931	767	+10.4	1,778	1,787	-0.5		
Mountain(8 cities)	254	263	243	44.5	517	646	-20.0		
Pacific(12 cities)	1,373	1,422	1,438	-4.5	2,795	3,064	-8.8		

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Table 4. DEATHS IN SELECTED CITIES FOR WEEK ENDED JANUARY 16, 1954
(By place of occurrence, and week of filing certificate. Exclusive of fetal deaths)

CITY	2d week ended Jan.	lst week ended Jan.	CUMULATIVE FOR FIRST		CITY	2d week ended Jan.	lst week ended Jan.	CUMULATIVE NUMBER FOR FIRST 2 WEEKS		
	16, 1954	9, 1954	1954	1953		16, 1954	9, 1954	1954	1953	
NEW ENGLAND	=				WEST NORTH CENTRAL—Con.	3.3			147	
Boston	050	040	400	477	St. Louis	239	246	485	54	
Bridgeport	250 33	240 40	490 73	471 69	St. Paul	60	88	148	17	
Cambridge	30	34	64	69	Wichita	39	53	92	10	
Fall River	28	33	61	54	SOUTH ATLANTIC	6.3				
Hartford	60	. 62	122	100	Atlanta	111	123	234	25	
Lovell	30	35	65	48	Baltimore	243	245	488	51	
New Bedford	22 24	37 26	59 50	52 53	Charlotte	25	34	59	7	
New Head	42	64	106	106	Jacksonville	(70)	(64)	(134)		
Providence	78	64	142	151	Miami	77	53	130	12	
Somerville	15	11	26	31	Richmond	30 78	52 77	82 155	15	
Springfield, Mass	50	53	103	75	Savannah		(28)	100		
WaterburyWorcester	32 73	35 59	132	63 118	Tampa	61	66	127	14	
*Orcester	/3	59	152	118	Washington, D. C	145	152	297	43	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC					Wilmington, Del	40	33	73	5	
*********		40			EAST SOUTH CENTRAL		-10	1000		
Allentown	49 (30)	40 (43)	89	122	Birmingham	116	96	212	18	
Buffalo	164	177	(73) 341	319	Chattanooga	84	59	143	10	
Camden	36	53	89	76	Knoxville	28	53	81		
Elizabeth	46	32	78	48	Louisville	142	107	249	22	
Erie	32	40	72	89	Memphis	91	127	218	2	
Jersey City	81	67	148	160	Mobile	30	40	70		
Newark, N. J	98	145	243	256	Montgomery	28	36	64		
New York CityPaterson	1,743	1,904	3,647	3,538	Nashville	44	86	130	12	
Philadelphia	40 441	53 354	93 795	78 931	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL			175325749		
Pittsburgh	201	165	366	369	Austin	30	32	62		
Reading	(17)	(26)	(43)		Baton Rouge	22	38	60	TOURNAL	
Rochester, N. Y	105	115	220	212	Corpus Christi	12	20	32	4	
Schenectady	.33	29	62	49	Dallas	109	145	254	24	
Scranton	(43)	(39)	(82)		El Paso		(34)	100	(6	
Trenton	59 72	76 4 8	135	122	Fort Worth	53 154	76 193	129 347	14	
Utica	28	35	63	55	Little Rock	45	53	98	10	
Yonkers	36	32	68	44	New Orleans	165	124	289	34	
The second second				TOT 7.52 TO	Oklahoma City	85	68	153	13	
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	to-80		1000	PER DEFEND	San Antonio	86	86	172	19	
Akron	65	84	149	136	Shreveport	55	34	89	10	
Canton	35	44	79	57	Tulsa	31	62	93		
Chicago	767	735	1,502	1,637	MOUNTAIN	100		400		
incinnati	164	195	359	341	Albuquerque	31	33	64		
Cleveland	227 115	253 138	480 253	435 229	Colorado Springs	14	12	26		
Dayton	72	66	138	141	Denver	107	108	215	27	
Detroit	328	370	698	744	Ogden	13	11	24		
Evansville	37	34	71	77	Phoenix	31 12	33 18	64 30		
Flint	22	53	75	80	Salt Lake City	43	45	88	10	
Fort Wayne	29	29	58	74	Tucson	3	3	6	10	
Grand Rapids	(20)	(30) 43		85	Tabule 1999	No.	His .	16.0		
Indianapolis	86	140	83 226	242	PACIFIC		100			
11waukee	138	112	250	271	Berkeley	26	15	41	1775	
eoria	26	35	61	64	Long Beach	49	77	126	1.	
South Bend	32	28	60	46	Los Angeles	521	508	1,029	1,0	
oledo	104	124	228	206	Pasadena	105 25	84 35	189	23	
Coungetown	56	60	116	110	Portland, Oreg	118	106	60 224	23	
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	700	44	the Table	F	Sacramento	51	71	122	11	
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	4.25	1.1		in the state of	San Diego	83	92	175	18	
es Moines	47	60	107	115	San Francisco	200	220	420	51	
Cangag City Fans	26	35	61	68	Seattle	113	123	236	28	
Kansas City, Kans	129	(33)	250	(91)	Spokane	48	51	99	9	
	1722	121	250	256	TG	34	40	74	8	
Minnespolis	130	143	273	299	Total Control of the			and the second s		

Symbols.—parentheses (): data not included in table 5; 3 dashes [---]: data not available.

p.m., when it was put in the oven for a half hour. Pans of meat were packed in a delivery truck where they remained about $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours. No further cooking of the meat was made at the club hall. A sample of left over turkey was cultured in the laboratory where an organism of the paracolon group was recovered. No Salmonellae were found in this specimen. However, stool cultures of the food handlers and of 4 of the patients were positive for Salmonella javiana. Neither of the food handlers gave a history of prior illness.

Communicable diseases in other areas

The Ministry of Public Health, Mexico, states that there is an outbreak of <u>infectious hepatitis</u> in Mexico City, and that the disease is spreading. In a hospital for children there have been 11 deaths, but elsewhere the case fatality rate is reported to be

about 3 percent. The disease was first noted in July 1953, and at this time 3 hospital employees were affected. A marked increase in cases occurred in December.

Additional information has been received relative to the outbreak of smallpox at The Hague. It is now reported that the family who traveled from Brazil consisted of 2 adults and 1 infant, instead of 10 persons. Both adults were vaccinated before leaving, but the infant was not. A case of chickenpox is said to have developed aboard ship after it left Brazil. Local health authorities now consider the original and secondary cases as "milk pox" or amaas. However, both of these are classified as mild types of smallpox or alastrium. Fourteen secondary cases have been recognized in The Hague with 6 suspect cases having prodromal symptoms. Local authorities are not conducting a vaccination campaign.

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